

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.
(1974)

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 27.

No. 18,678 號八十七百六千八萬一第 日二十月二年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1918. 三拜禮 號三月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
1483

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS D&P PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B&A Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
(1168)

A LING & CO.,

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1212. (1535)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "	10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "	11.00 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "	1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "	2.15 " to 5.00 " " 15 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " " 15 "	5.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10 "	
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "	
11.30 " to 12.45 noon " 15 "	
12.45 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "	
5.30 " to 8.00 " " 15 "	
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10 "	
8.30 " to 9.30 " " 10 "	
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-table, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1872)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.40	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45
CHENG LUNG	..	..	8.50	9.20	11.55	12.25	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20
Shum Chun	..	dep. 8.25	8.55	9.25	11.55	12.25	1.50	2.20	2.50	3.20	3.50	4.20	4.50	5.20	5.50	6.20
Shum Shui	..	dep. 8.30	9.00	9.30	12.00	12.30	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25
Fanling	..	dep. 8.35	9.05	9.35	12.05	12.35	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55	6.25
Tai Po Market	..	dep. 8.40	9.10	9.40	12.10	12.40	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.80	4.10	4.40	4.70
Shatin	..	dep. 8.45	9.15	9.45	12.15	12.45	2.05	2.35	2.65	2.95	3.25	3.55	3.85	4.15	4.45	4.75
Yuen Long	..	dep. 8.50	9.20	9.50	12.20	12.50	2.10	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80
Hung Hoon	..	dep. 8.55	9.25	9.55	12.25	12.55	2.15	2.45	2.75	3.05	3.35	3.65	3.95	4.25	4.55	4.85
KOWLOON	arr. 11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55

INTIMATIONS

Our TERMS make it easy to get a

VICTROLA



Prices \$33 to \$330.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[26-3]



Stop and Consider about Summer UNDERWEAR

If you could but realise market conditions as they are now you would purchase your underwear from

MACKINTOSH'S

without delay.

The large selection to be seen there are all dependable, and as to the price, it is doubtful if we could buy to-day at the figure we ask you to pay.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

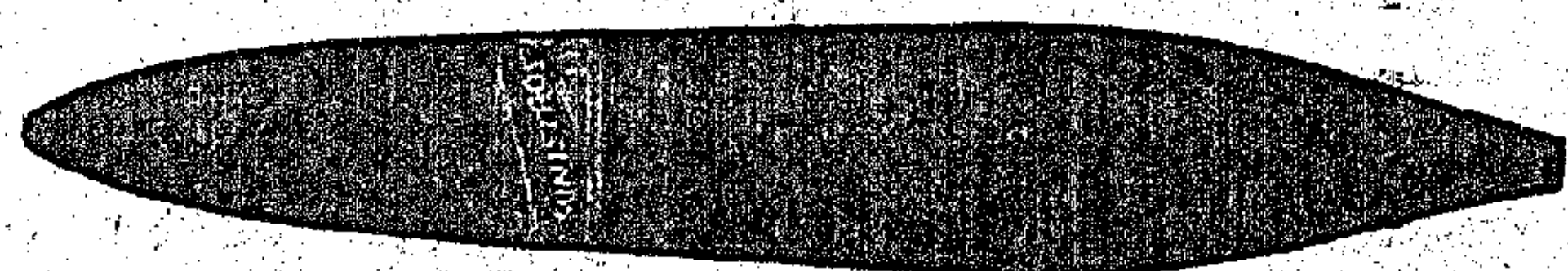
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1261]

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU
"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing

MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

[1263]

BENGAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

AN ELABORATE CONSPIRACY.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Governor spoke for 70 minutes on the seditious movement in Bengal, and the justification of the Government measures under the Defence of India Act to combat it.

Lord Ronaldshay said that the movement as a whole was revolutionary in its aims and, to a considerable extent, anarchical in its methods. Though it had sought to take advantage of the war, it was not a product thereof. He read extracts from a secretly circulated document constituting an elaborate scheme for the organization of a conspiracy against Government. The confederacy was urged to get together men, money, and arms, and organize into a sacred military band for future struggle. The league was to consist of an inner section intended for only "concealed" work, and an outer section for publicly organized work. It was remarked that the two might work hand in hand so that the public might take the entire load to be public philanthropists, but care should be taken not to divulge the existence of the inner section by any rash word or indiscreet remark.

Among the agencies to be employed for recruiting recruits were schoolmasters and professors of colleges, nursing associations, religious institutions and associations, messes, hostels, reading clubs, and so on. These were the general lines upon which a number of revolutionary bodies with ramifications throughout the Presidency were actually striking at the Government.

Over 200 persons dealt with under the Defence of India Act had confessed to definite complicity in the revolutionary movement; nearly 300 others were implicated; their associates, the evidence of their complicity being corroborated by independent testimony. Rather more than 200 others were implicated by their own incriminating statements or by other circumstances. The police had made more than 60 finds of arms and ammunitions and nearly 100 finds of seditious literature, apart from revolutionary leaflets. Sixty of the persons interned were charged with murder, and with abetment of, or preparations for, the same crime. Nearly 270 were charged with sedition, and 47 with steps taken to assist the King's enemies or to stir up mutiny in the Army.

Announcing the appointment of the committee of Indians and Europeans, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, Lord Ronaldshay said that it was the intention of the Government to place before this wholly disinterested body the entire records in connection with the revolutionary movement and to ask them for their verdict.

OIL PRODUCTS FROM COAL
WHAT GERMANY'S CHEMISTS ARE ACCOMPLISHING

Germany has for some time past been making oil products out of different sorts of coal, motor-spirit, lamp-oil, lubricating and fuel oils, and paraffin wax from this source have been produced—not always cheaply, but so as to be of great service to a country whose overseas supplies of petroleum had been completely cut off by the British Fleet, says *The Economist*.

Efforts towards a similar utilisation of our own coal resources have been made since the outbreak of war, and Sir George Beilby, in the report, indicates the line on which research is taking place. Of these, the provision of oil fuel for the Navy is most striking, especially as Sir George says that the Admiralty is prepared to take all the oil fuel that can be produced from British coal.

There is more in this statement than meets the eye of the uninitiated. It will be plain, upon a moment's consideration, that oil fuel suitable for use in the warships of the Grand Fleet, for instance, in their northerly station this winter, must be of such a kind that it will not turn solid, or almost so, in the bitter cold. Now, all oil fuels are not of this kind, and special appliances, requiring steam heat, have to be used in the case of some oils to keep them liquid enough for instant use. Even shale oil, got in Scotland and used to a considerable extent as fuel in the Navy, is not altogether satisfactory in this respect, and there are certain other fuel oils which behave in such a way in severe cold that the less said about them the better.

On the other hand, the oil fuel that could be got from some sorts of British coal remains liquid at low temperatures, and from this point of view is desirable as naval fuel. Recent investigations conducted under Sir George Beilby have shown that suitable coal, low in grade for ordinary use, can be treated so as to yield this oil fuel in abundance; in fact, this commercial discovery is likely to rank, when the facts are known, as one of the most fruitful made since the war began.

To avoid all misunderstanding, it should be mentioned that, whatever happens, the Navy is assured of an ample supply of oil fuel, of excellent quality and satisfactory nature, for a long time to come, and that from present sources of supply.

JAPANESE AND BRITISH COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION.

A Correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* states that there is sufficient ground for reporting that negotiations are proceeding between certain Japanese and British companies, with the approval of their respective Governments, for preventing in the Far East the transactions of enemy subjects or confining them within proper limits after the war. The negotiations are believed to be connected with banking and shipping business. This co-operation between the Japanese and British companies on the proposed basis will be carried on in such a manner as to facilitate a supply of capital for industrial schemes while throwing considerable difficulties in the way of German competing with them in undertaking the overseas transportation of goods and passengers.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged, and the subjoined statement of accounts to the 31st March is submitted:—

"Mary"	\$ 20.00
D. MacDonald	10.00
Per Miss Denison	5.00
A. M. Clark	5.00
H. F. Campbell	5.00
S. J. Chinchin	5.00
H. A. Nisbet	5.00
C. D. W.	10.00
H. W. Bird	10.00
G. S. Archbutt	10.00
J. H. Brister	5.00
J. C. Nixon	3.00
W. Nicholson	10.00
L. N. Leale	10.00
F. A. Wells	5.00
Sir Wm. Rees-Davies	5.00
P. S. Cassidy	3.00
Dr. Forsyth	10.00
M. M. Angus	5.00
P. P. Wedderhouse	10.00
A. E. Crapnell	5.00
F. S. T.	5.00
A. Denison	5.00
B. Sutherland	5.00
H. Hancock	10.00
A. Ritchie	10.00
D. K. Blair	5.00
R. E. Sedgwick	5.00
D. M. Ross	10.00
E. Davidson	5.00
A. Forbes	5.00
E. Grant-Smith	3.00
A. Friend	5.00
H. B. L. Downington	5.00
P. H. Cobb	3.00
Mr. Justice Gompertz	5.00
P. C. Potts	5.00
R. G. Herbert	3.00
A. H. Crew	5.00
T. Fisher	5.00
J. Bentley	5.00
W. A. Butcherfield	5.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	30.00
N.L.W., W.H.B., W.M., C.M.B., E.B., J.R., and L.A.C.	30.00

Already acknowledged to March 26th

Balance b/f from 28th Feb., 1918

Subscriptions paid in advance during March

Less, advance subscriptions included in balance on 28th February

Total receipts

Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1918

Balance in hand

Monthly subscription. — Donation.

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STRANGE DEATH OF A SHIP'S OFFICER.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Dyer Ball, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Michael Van de Putte, who was Chief Officer of the s.s. *Van Waerike*, which took place on March 22nd, presumably from poisoning.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for Dr. Ton Toon-cheng.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, stated that the deceased's stomach and intestines were very much inflamed. They were examined for cantharidin and afterwards for other poisons. No cantharidin or other poisons were found. The conclusion as regarded cantharidin was much more definite than the others. He received from Sergeant Cockle four bottles, one of which contained a liquid with one grain of cantharidin. For an ordinary strong man a fatal dose would be about a quarter of a grain.

Dr. Woodman, said the deceased was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, on March 21st in a state of collapse and there was a big blister on his tongue. He died the next morning. A post-mortem examination showed that the intestines and kidneys were inflamed and the spleen congested. The symptoms suggested cantharidin poisoning.

Jan Jacob Chasen, Captain of the s.s. *Van Waerike*, said he saw deceased, who was laughing, and said he had taken cantharidin and that it had been given him by the ship's doctor. Witness told the ship's doctor, who replied that it was not possible to get so sick with such a medicine and said deceased had "D.T.s." Witness thought deceased was always a sober man.

The Chief Engineer said he went to No. 12, Hollywood Road, and saw deceased and a girl lying on a bed vomiting. The girl was crying and said she had been poisoned, and the deceased got very angry with the doctor. He said to him: "You have given me the wrong stuff."

The enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

FOREIGN TRAINED CHINESE OFFICIALS.

An interesting analysis appears in the *Far Eastern Review* of the Chinese students from abroad at present holding office in Peking. The oldest is 33 and the youngest 21, the average is 32. In the Ministry of Education 28 per cent, in the Forestry Bureau 32 per cent, in the Ministry of Commerce 48 per cent, in the National Supreme Court 40 per cent, and in the Ministry of Communications 46 per cent. The greater part of these students, contrary to pre-conceived ideas both in China and abroad, are not from Canton or its neighbourhood, but from the province of Kiangsu, that is, from the Shanghai-Nanking district. Kiangsu has 208 in Peking, Chekiang 143, Hupeh 117, and Canton, or more exactly the province of Kwangtung, 79. A comparison of the studies by these students abroad is extremely interesting, showing as it does the trend of Chinese ambition and Young China's idea of usefulness.

Of these students in Peking 139 devoted their time abroad to the study of military affairs, 66 went in for engineering, 78 for law, 61 took commercial courses, 24 agriculture and forestry, 23 studied finance, 23 medicine, and the rest are scattered over a score of special branches nearly all more or less technical. Out of the whole lot only 15 were interested in literature and one in art. Another interesting fact is that from more than 650, who have spent an average of four years abroad, only 135 are now Christians, though a large percentage received their preparatory training in missionary schools.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENSEN, C.B.E.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Men warned for duty for period of 30 days commencing Thursday, April 4th, will note the following alterations in the hours of duty:—

(a) Men warned for Wharf Duty at 5 p.m. will commence duty at 5.30 p.m.

(b) Men warned for duty at the Canton Wharf from 6 to 10 p.m. will commence duty at 7 p.m.

(c) Men warned for Import Supervisors, first and second shift, will do duty from 5.30 to 9.30 p.m. and from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. respectively.

All Supervisors will report on and off duty at Central Station and in sufficient time to be on duty on the Wharves at the hours detailed.

All reports are to be made at Central to the Inspector on duty when reporting off. These may be confirmed, if desired, by making an additional report in writing to this office.

P.C. Mow Fung is appointed Warning Officer to Supervisors drawn from No. 3 Company, etc.

Men who have not received warnings for duty are made responsible for obtaining same from Warning Officers.

AMBUSSANCE AND DRUMMERS.

The Ambulance Platoon and Buglers and Drummers will, until further orders, be treated as part of No. 3 Company for purposes of Discipline and Leave Regulations. All reports, inquiries, and applications will pass through the O.C. No. 3 Company.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

Staff and Department v. 88th Co. R.G.A.—Club ground, 5 p.m. Referee, Mr. Atwell. This match completes the programme of the 88th Co. The 88th Co. R.G.A. will be represented by Rowland Jones and Phillips; Green, Shorman and Smith; Pass, Taylor, Watson, Jones and Lieut. Millington.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 30th March is as follows:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 13 weeks.
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This Year	\$12,629	\$178,560
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Last Year	12,164	175,925
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increase	265	2,635
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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.

THE SUPPLY OF SERUM.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon at the Sanitary Board office. Those present were Messrs. E. V. Carmichael (President), E. G. Alabaster and Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Ozorio, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

Referring to the supply of serum in connection with the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever, Mr. Carmichael said that at the last meeting he informed the Board that 2,000 doses had been ordered from Tokio, of which 450 doses had arrived. As the remainder could not be delivered for a long time the order for the balance had been countermanded. Of the 1,000 doses ordered from Manila, they had received only 50, and the rest of the order had been cancelled. In due course 5,000 doses would arrive from America. They had received 500 from Saigon, making, in all, 1,000 doses already in the Colony, and 5,000 doses on order. The amount of doses available at present was practically sufficient to meet all emergencies.

Mr. Alabaster: When will the doses arrive from America?

Mr. Carmichael: I have had no intimation as yet. I will let you know as soon as I am informed.

LIME-WASHING.

With regard to the question of lime-washing of houses, Mr. Carmichael said that last year the contractor was paid \$2 a flat for lime-washing done by the Board. The price of materials had gone up since, and he thought it was fair to increase the payment to \$2.50 a flat. They would, however, insist on perfect work being done. Owing to the epidemic the lime-washing had been put back, but it should be proceeded with before the hot weather set in.

Dr. Ozorio: I understand that at one time the Sanitary Inspectors were being over-worked owing to the meningitis epidemic. Cannot this lime-washing be left until some time later?

Mr. Carmichael replied that, as there was very little disinfection work now, the Inspectors' labours had been reduced considerably. He thought lime-washing should be carried on as soon as possible.

Mr. Alabaster said that if \$2.50 was not considered excessive by the P.W.D., they might begin the work.

Mr. Carmichael then moved that the sum of \$2.50 per flat be agreed upon by the Board as proper payment, subject to the approval of the P.W.D.

Dr. Ozorio seconded this and it was carried.

THE POULTRY MARKET QUESTION.

The questions which were to have been asked by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley relating to the construction of a wholesale poultry market near the Sailor's Home, were postponed to the next meeting owing to the absence of Mr. Bowley.

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No. 1 Platoon, No. 3 Section—P.C. 492 J. H. Mead attached from H.K.D.C. By Order. T. F. HOUON, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918.

RACECOURSE DISASTER. NEARING THE END OF THE ENQUIRY. MORE EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE SHEDS.

When the enquiry into the Race Course disaster was re-opened at the Magistracy yesterday, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., said he was not satisfied with one of the statements he had made whilst giving evidence at the previous hearing. During cross-examination by Mr. Lo he had assented to one of Mr. Lo's statements under a misapprehension. He had apparently agreed with Mr. Lo that the best precaution against fire in a match shed was a proper number of exits. He did not intend to do that. He thought the best precaution against fire was an instant supply of water.

Mr. Chatham then asked for permission to refer to one other point which had been raised in the evidence and said he had found that on January, 1902, a file dealing with the matchsheds was referred to the then Captain Superintendent of Police—Mr. Baddley. He had referred the matter to the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with his duty, had referred it to the officers concerned.

The Coroner: Have you a copy of that communication?

Mr. Chatham: I can produce it. Continuing, Mr. Chatham said the communication dealt with the regulation of the matchsheds, and it was pointed out that whilst the Public Works Department was one of those chiefly concerned with the erection of the matchsheds and, therefore, might be expected to attend to the regulation of them, in a point of fact that duty did not devolve upon any particular department, but upon the Government at large.

Subsequently Mr. David Wood produced a copy of the correspondence referred to, but the Coroner agreed with the Crown Solicitor that it contained little of importance to the enquiry as it dealt with regulations on account of plague in 1902.

THE WATER AUTHORITY.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, the officer in charge of the waterworks, said he had heard Mr. Chatham's evidence in respect to the supply of water and agreed with the statements made. It might be added, however, that a turn-cock was permanently stationed at No. 2 Station. There were also other turn-cocks at the Central Station and at the Fire Brigade. Moreover, there were overhauls permanently at No. 2 Station upon whom the Fire Brigade might have called, but their services were not requisitioned.

The Coroner: If they had been called could they have done anything?—They could have shut off the mains to the eastward and concentrated the supply on the district of the fire, but I agree that the increase would have been slight. Practically no main has been laid sufficient to cope with a match shed fire.

The Crown Solicitor: Were the men stationed at No. 2 station there at the time of the fire?—Yes, I understand so, and they were at the fire.

The Coroner: But they were not called upon?—No, they went to the fire of their own accord.

The Crown Solicitor: Would it not have been their duty to remain at the station?—They were there at the time of the fire. They heard of the outbreak and went to the fire of their own accord.

By Mr. Bowley: The reader named Chun Sik Yu had made no statement to him with regard to having seen anyone cutting the lashings.

Mr. Bowley then referred to a report in a native newspaper in which it was stated that Chun Sik Yu had seen men with knives cutting the lashings, and it was decided that this witness should be called upon to give evidence.

Mr. Bowley: If any officer of the Fire Brigade wished to communicate with the Water Authority which would be the best way for him to do it?—Telephone from the Central Police Station to the P.W.D. by the Government telephone.

Is there someone in attendance at that telephone day and night?—No. We have another centre for night calls. We also have a public telephone installed in the European quarters in Bowen Road.

The Coroner: Can the Central Police Station communicate direct with Bowen Road?—During the time the head office is open they should communicate direct with Bowen Road for many years, and have always the office. If the office is shut they can

get through by means of the sub-exchange at Garden Road to any motor-house they want.

Have the branches instructions to receive orders from the Police?—They have instructions to act upon information received from anywhere.

Mr. Bowley: The arrangements you have just detailed have been made to deal with accidents to the water-mains as well as with fire?—Yes, particularly for our own purposes.

It is necessary if a main bursts to cut off the supply at once?—Yes, day or night.

Do you know whether these arrangements have been communicated to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade?—If they have not been definitely communicated, the Fire Brigade knows about them.

That is to say, the Brigade is in the habit of making use of these connections?—Yes.

We were told that there is a sluice valve where the three-inch main at Happy Valley connects with the five-inch main. Was that sluice valve in order at the time of the fire?—It was in order and fully open.

When you put up a fire hydrant do you do it after consultation with the Fire Brigade?—No, we put them up where we think they are required.

Have the Fire Brigade a copy of the plan of the City and its surroundings showing the position of the hydrants?—I cannot say. I do not think so.

Is there any mark or indication at or near the hydrants showing the size of the main to which they are attached?—I am not certain.

The Coroner: According to the chart produced the pressure of water at the time of the fire was 95 lbs. practically full pressure?—Yes, but I would add that the pressure would be quickly pulled down on a three-inch main. The pressure would not be maintained without volume. A three-inch main would probably serve one hose.

The Crown Solicitor then pointed out that the Police regulations provided that in case of fire, if the water was not turned on at the main, a message should be telephoned to the motor-house in Garden Road, informing the engineer in charge there of the district in which the fire had occurred so that the water might be turned on.

Mr. Hollingsworth remarked that the Police were fully acquainted with the regulations. In the old days of an intermittent supply there were certain times when there was no supply in the street mains.

The Coroner: Now the mains are never empty?—Except on the occurrence of defects, a break in the main or something similar. Mr. Hollingsworth added that previously a question had been raised about providing an additional supply of water round the City Hall during theatrical performances, etc. That arrangement was made in 1906. At that time the intermittent supply was cut off at night. No such arrangement existed now.

Private F. S. Burroughes, of the Middlesex Regt., who before joining the army was a professional photographer, produced a series of photographs he had taken of the fire in the matchsheds.

MR. T. L. PERKINS.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, first assistant to the D.P.W., said he passed through the matchsheds on the race-course on the Sunday week previous to the race-meeting. He made no inspection.

Mr. Bowley: You were Building Authority for some years?—From 1904 to 1911.

During those seven years did you issue permits for the race-course matchsheds?—Yes.

Did you inspect the matchsheds yourself?—I cannot say I inspected them each year.

You inspected them on several occasions?—Yes.

Do you remember whether, in 1904, there were any three storey matchsheds?—My impression is that there were not.

Were there two storey matchsheds?—I believe so.

When you were Building Authority do you know whether the matchsheds were used for cash sweeps?—I don't know.

I suppose in those days the main poles were inserted into the ground?—I cannot say whether the poles were inserted into the ground or not. You are speaking of fourteen years ago.

You are familiar with the Sze Hop Road?—During the time the head office is open they should communicate direct with Bowen Road for many years, and have always the office. If the office is shut they can

employed them since my transference from the Buildings office and have continued to employ them up to date.

Before the race-meeting this year did you only go through the matchsheds on one occasion?—I think I went through them three times, certainly twice. I noticed a caddy to show me the way.

That is to say the uprights were more numerous, or more closely planted?—That is the idea in my mind, that there were more poles than in previous years.

Mr. Bowley then asked the witness to study the models of sheds 8 and 9, and the photographs, and asked—Do you think the top floor was sufficiently supported by uprights?—It appears to be quite well supported.

The Coroner: It is not necessarily a sign of weakness that the horizontal poles in that floor are not carried on to the party wall in the next shed?—No.

Mr. Bowley: The form of construction is a common feature in all terrace houses?—Yes.

The framework of each match shed supports the adjoining match shed as well as itself?—Yes, it is the same principle as in every terrace of houses.

You do not think that a match shed without cross bracing would necessarily shut up like a concertina?—Proper bracing at one or two points in the row should have supported the whole row against a lateral thrust. This cross bracing would remain effective if placed in one wall only but it would be more desirable to have it front and back.

Mr. Bowley: I think you said the floors were beautifully laced to take a strain?—Yes, to withstand a thrust more particularly.

The Coroner: Considering the floors were not level?—It is better to carry the floors right through because you cut out chances of carelessness and error. It need not necessarily be a weakness that the floors are not level. The same thing applies to nearly all the houses in Hong Kong, especially to those built on a hill-side.

Mr. Bowley: The weight of the roof would stiffen the whole thing?—The weight would not stiffen anything, but the structure of the roof would certainly help to stiffen the whole shed.

Mr. Perkins then asked permission to make a statement and pointed out that if any responsibility was attached to anyone it would also be attached to him because he was in charge of the Buildings Ordinances from 1904 to 1911. Everyone in the Department had always been perfectly free to make any comments or suggestions. The matchsheds had been erected on the same spot year after year for 28 years and, as far as he knew, no accident of any kind had occurred until this year. They had been erected under various heads of the P.W.D. and he did not think any criticism or comment of any kind had ever been offered. In the ordinary routine of their office work letters were received daily, more especially in the Buildings office, cautioning and advising them on every conceivable subject, and these letters always received consideration. Hongkong contained a large number of highly trained architects and engineers who were ordinarily quite ready to express an opinion, but nothing was said—he had not been able, and he did not think anyone in authority had ever been able, to trace a single line of any sort suggesting any possibility of danger in these matchsheds. He made those remarks because he had been in the Buildings office. These sheds were carefully examined each year and reports were received from the Inspectors dealing with them. The overseers of the Buildings office were first class overseers; every one had been trained and each one had acted as foreman of works before coming out here. Personally he had the highest respect for the ability and conscientiousness with which they performed their work. It had been stated in the evidence that there were not sufficient exits, but a considerable part of the evidence also went to show that the number of exits constituted a weakness in the building. Even if there were not sufficient exits it was easy enough to get out from the ground floor of a match shed. His theory was that an internal collapse took place in one of the central sheds owing to faulty lashing, or to bad timber, or to careless or malicious action on somebody's part.

The enquiry was then adjourned for fifteen minutes.

When the hearing was resumed Mr. Perkins again went into the witness box.

The Coroner: We know that these sheds fall from No. 19 to No. 1. That was the direction in which the thrust

came. What the foreman of the jury would like to ask is this. Considering the curve in the row is there not a natural point of weakness in sheds 8 and 9 and should not Nos. 8 and 9 have been specially braced?—I do not know that No. 8 is a point of weakness.

You see how the curve goes. If the thrust comes from 18 and 19 it passes through No. 8 and out at the back of the shed and not on to No. 7. Don't you think the builder ought to have taken special steps to strengthen that point?—I think it might have been done.

Do you think the rear wall properly braced?—It would not depend altogether on the bracing. The staircase might have been a raking strut. Assuming that the bracing was meant to withstand the thrust, do you think it sufficient?—Taking the bracing of the rear wall as a whole it does not seem to me to be badly braced, although a little more bracing might have been an advantage.

Do you think the bracing sufficient at shed No. 9? Is it strong at that point or weak at that point?—I think it might have had another brace with advantage.

You will see No. 9 is the last shed in the straight line?—The amount of weakening caused by the curve at that point would be very slight. Witness added that if the sheds had been too weak as a whole for the weight they were carrying he would expect them to bulge and fall to one side he surmised that the collapse was due to some local weakness.

Mr. Bowley: With regard to the alleged weak point, you will see that sheds 8 and 9 are erected as one building, and, wherever possible, the poles are carried through. Does not that strengthen the structure?—Yes, and the staircase is a very fine raking strut.

In addition there is cross bracing right across the two sheds underneath the floor?—It is a very nice piece of stiffening.

The Coroner: Do you think that is of any use against a lateral thrust?—It takes up the thrust if properly lashed. It acts as a brace and also as a tie.

Mr. Bowley: Then the fact that the two roofs are cross braced as one roof would tend to strengthen the structure?—Yes.

The Crown Solicitor: Talking about the defects or otherwise in these different matchsheds you would have to consider the whole lot of matchsheds as one building?—Yes.

You consider the price paid for the erection of these sheds to be a fair price?—It seems about correct.

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Mr. O. Sara, the overseer who inspected the matchsheds, was then recalled.

The Coroner: With regard to these sheds it has been agreed that one sign of weakness was that the floors of adjoining sheds were at different levels, and you notice that the floors were at different levels when you inspected the building?—Certainly.

At the time the contractor was working on the building did you see any plans?—No.

In the cross bracing, as shown on the plan produced, both on the rear wall and on the racecourse side, correct?—Yes, as far as I can remember.

Did you form your opinion as to whether the cross bracing in the back wall was sufficient or not?—Yes.

Having all these facts in mind, the difference in the level of the floors and the bracing back and front, you thought the sheds were quite sound?—Yes.

Supposing you were inspecting a permanent building in course of construction you would have access to the plans and you would see that the builder was working in accordance with the plans?—Yes.

Supposing you had no plans of a permanent building, would your opinion be worth anything?—It would be worth as much as another man's with the same experience.

Would you, for example, inspect a building like the magistracy here without plans?—I would not like to but I would if necessary.

Would you have to make your own calculations as regards strain?—No.

You have certain text books which give the necessary figures?—Yes.

With matchsheds you have no figures?—None whatever.

In match shed construction, what do you go on?—General observation of the construction.

In making your report on the matchsheds, did you report on any details or did you simply report that they were sound?—I reported that they were sound.

You are quite content to be allotted this work of inspecting these sheds? You have never raised any protest against inspecting them without figures, text-books, or anything of that kind?—No, I take it as part of my duty.

The Crown Solicitor: Have you acted as inspector of buildings in England?—Yes, for the Barnstable District Council.

Can you say if the regulations demand that plans shall be deposited for racecourse stands or structures of that kind?—We never had to deal with temporary stands.

CUTTING THE LASHINGS.

Chan Sik Yu, who, according to a native paper had seen men with knives cutting the lashings, next gave evidence. He said he was in shed 12, and just before the Derby race, someone told him that men were attempting to cut the lashings. He went down to the basement to look for himself, and as he was turning the corner of the staircase eight or ten men ran off towards the racecourse. He did not chase them but had a general look round to see if any damage had been done. He did not notice anything out of the ordinary.

Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. A. Biden, an Indian constable and a District watchman also gave evidence and the enquiry was adjourned until this morning.

There are only four more witnesses to be called including Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. Bird and Colonel Young. It is possible, therefore, that the enquiry may be concluded this afternoon.

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(1831)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR RENÉ SALLÉ hereby begs to inform the Public that owing to the recent Sale of the Firm A. R. MARTY to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & CIE, his Procuration in favour of **MR. GUMEL-SINDO J. SEQUEIRA**, ex-agent for the above-named Firm A. R. MARTY in Hongkong, has been withdrawn and cancelled. (1853)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 33 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of April, 1918. All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the Undersigned on or before that date. Dated the 2nd day of April, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. (1854)

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11.30 A.M. on the 4th April, 1918. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 5th April, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 46 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company." Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.**
F. J. THURSBY-PHELAM, L.D. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918. (1855)

S.S. "ADEN".

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, 8th instant, at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918. (1856)

INTIMATIONS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED Business as a Solicitor and Notary Public under my former Firm name of **GOLDRING AND PHILIPS** at No. 7, Queen's Road Central (top floor).

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. (1847)

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UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE No. 278 for Twenty-one Shares Nos. 27000 to 27020 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. LI MAN HING, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
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General Managers,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1918. (1853)

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THE UNIVERSITY requires the services of a part-time TEACHER of Practical Chemistry for four afternoons weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to—
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Hongkong, 28th March, 1918. (1850)

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G. R.

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ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.**

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No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd.** Agents. Hongkong, 29th March, 1918. (124)

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DEATH.

JENKINS.—At home, on Jan. 10th, after a long illness, **Capt. JOHN JENKINS**, for many years Master with Bradley & Co., and also Master of S.S. *Derwent* and S.S. *Jehangir*. (1848)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD APRIL, 1918.

THE LONG-RANGE GUN.

The bombardment of Paris by the Germans has created a considerable amount of speculation. It is stated that the gun used for the purpose fires shells of three hundred and eighty millimetres, but it is well to remember that three hundred and eighty millimetres are a fraction less than fifteen inches.

It is obvious to anyone who has studied Germany's methods in this war that the enemy is striving after effect. The news can be interpreted in two ways, and, whichever way is chosen, it makes the Germans appear to have done something very remarkable. It may be taken to indicate that the Germans are much nearer Paris than is generally supposed, or, alternatively, that they have invented a wonderful new weapon. Simultaneously it seems to demonstrate that their military and mechanical genius is of extraordinary brilliance. The carefully advertised telegram of the KAISER congratulating Kappeler upon the new gun is obviously intended to encourage this view. The whole episode recalls some of the other stage-effects upon which the Germans have lavished so much money and energy. The passage to America of the submersible ship *Deutschland* was a gigantic piece of "bluff." Directly the vessel appeared on the other side of the Atlantic, the German agents in the United States laid stress upon the genius it revealed. "Moreover," they added, "it proves the utility of the British blockade, for, of course, we can build hundreds of similar food-carriers." It would be idle to deny that, for a time, the *Deutschland* did make a very great impression, both in America and in Germany, but the effect did not last long. It led some people in

neutral countries to exaggerate the scientific ability of the Germans, and made others believe that the blockade could not be maintained, and, therefore, that Germany could not be beaten. It did something even more valuable for the German Higher Command, for it heartened the masses in Germany and raised the spirits of the men in the trenches. The importance of keeping both people and soldiers docile to the will of the KAISER and his satellites is a matter which the Prussian Junkers never forget. The Zeppelin raids, from a military point of view, were really never worth the trouble and expense which they entailed, and the German Higher Command knew it, but the Zeppelin was the admiration and hope of the German people and was most valuable for psychological reasons. It is very difficult for the practical Englishman to understand the value which the enemy place on this elaborate camouflage. We are said to be not very imaginative; the Celtic portion of our stock has, perhaps, more of that quality than the Saxon; but, as we look back upon the *Deutschland* episode, we must all of us say to ourselves in our practical way, "Surely the game was not worth the candle." We should be annoyed with our own Government if they deliberately resorted to that form of humbug, and we find it difficult to understand how it is that the autocrats of the Central Powers can continue to have recourse to such devices, and, still more, how the masses can be imposed upon by them. There is, of course, no real reason, if our experts think it worth while, why the fifteen-inch gun should be the limit of British ordnance, and probably it is not. If a gun is built strongly enough and the charge of explosive is increased sufficiently, the range can be extended. Theoretically, there is no limit, but there is always a factor in practical affairs which does not appear in theory—and that is the expenditure of money and human energy. There are limits to both, even though millions a day are being spent on the war. The Allies, doubtless, have decided how they can use their money and men to the best purpose. They may have decided to increase the range of the present guns, but, if so, it will not be solely for the sake of advertising their resourcefulness. That is demonstrated in a manner more effective but less ostentatious. There have been numerous improvements on both sides in aeroplanes and in naval vessels, but the tank is the most remarkable product of the search after mechanical advantage. We may take this machine as evidence that the country which has produced so many inventions and improvements, especially in explosives, is still able to hold its own in such matters. We may be sure that, whatever the German people and emotional readers of war news may think, our own experts are as undismayed by the statements about the mysterious guns as they were about the *Deutschland* and the Zeppelins.

The annual sports of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association will be held on April 13th on the Polo Ground. The two mile bicycle race will be open to the Colony. Entries close on the 6th.

Major R. M. Cross, R.G.A., who was in Hongkong on the General Staff a few years ago, has been wounded. Major Cross will be remembered as the author of "The Cook" and "The Idol's Eye," which were performed at the City Hall.

The concert given by Prof. Danenberg and his pupils on behalf of the orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the Race Course disaster realized \$1,160. This sum has been handed over to the Portuguese Consul, all the expenses having been borne by Prof. Danenberg.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, Lieut. Jones, R.G.A., was summoned for driving a motor cycle along the Praya East without giving sufficient warning of his approach. A fine of \$10, was imposed. Lieut. Jones protested against the decision and intimated that he would engage a solicitor and apply for a rehearing.

Lo Chong, a money-changer carrying on business at 117, Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, has reported to the Police that on Friday three men came to his counter, and one of them tendered a 20-cent piece, which he wished changed into copper. While the change was being counted, the man produced a revolver and levelled it at the money-changer, while his two companions opened the cupboard, where the money was kept, and extracted \$4.20. The men then ran off. They were followed by the Police but escaped owing to the darkness.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, April 2nd.

NORTHERN TROOPS AT LUI CHOW.

The Tsuchun has received a report that several thousand Northern troops sent from Anhui Province, to assist General Lung Chai-kwong, arrived at Lui Chow yesterday. He has accordingly wired to the leaders in Lui Chow to arrest the advance of these troops.

ANOTHER ARMY TO RESIST LUNG'S TROOPS.

Wong Chi-woon, ex-Defence Commissioner of King Chow, who was dismissed by General Lung, has formed an army of ten regiments in Yam Chow to resist Lung's attack on the Province. The Tsuchun has informed Wong that his army is the 6th army to attack Lui Chow.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting was greatly moved by the news of the retreat of the Southerners in Hunan. We hear that he has changed his policy and will proceed to the Hunan front to direct military affairs. His plans to resist Lung's have been entrusted to Chan Ping-kwon who is now proceeding to Luk's headquarters in Wat Lam. A message from Wat Lam states that 20 regiments of new troops have been recruited by General Luk to resist Lung's troops. It is stated that 12 regiments of these troops have been despatched to various fronts, and the others are undergoing training.

ATTACK ON LÜKANG.

Tong Kai-yew, Tsuchun of Yunnan, has wired that he has decided to lead an army to attack Ichang. He adds that the position of the South-West is greatly shaken by the fall of Ao Chow and Changshu, and they must take steps at once to resist the Northerners or they will be driven back before long.

DR. WU TING-FANG AND PEACE.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has wired to the President requesting him to open peace negotiations with the South-West Provinces now that the Northerners have recaptured Changsha, or internal disturbance will never come to an end.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY"

The following war comforts were packed in two cases and sent by the above Society to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded to the Matron, 48, General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt:—163 suits pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 16 mufflers, 746 roller bandages, 60 white woollen caps, 69 flannel vests, 71 mittens, 8 bags swabs, 10 floor cloths, 2 knitted rugs, 3 meat covers, 36 prs. socks, 20 eye bandages, 28 prs. stretcher boots, 24 prs. cloth slippers and 1 lot magazines.

THE WAR.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY:

"I AM PROUD OF THE BRITISH RACE"

SEVERE BLOW TO THE ENEMY BETWEEN LASSIGNY AND MONTIDIDIER.

GENERAL FOCH GUARANTEES AMIENS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

LONDON, April 1st.
10.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The day was comparatively quiet. We repulsed small local attacks this morning in the neighbourhood of Albert, the majority of the attackers being casualties.

Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hangard, where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, April 1st.
9.45 p.m.

The War Office announces that the situation north of the Somme is unchanged.

There is hard fighting south of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Moreuil.

British cavalry, brilliantly counter-attacking, retook the wood between Moreuil and Hangard.

The French beat off an attack south of Moreuil.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 1st.
1.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed two attacks westward of Albert last evening.

The enemy persists in his attempts to advance along the valleys of the Luce and the Avre, but has progressed but little. There were attacks and counter-attacks all day long in this sector, with varying success.

Fighting is expected to continue.

The total number of machine-guns captured in the neighbourhood of Serre was 109.

DEMUIN AND MOREUIL RECAPTURED.

LONDON, March 31st.
9.30 p.m.

The War Office reports:—The day was quiet north of the Somme.

Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced eastward of Feuchy.

It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in yesterday's fruitless attacks were heavy. Our successful counter-attack south of the Somme on Saturday regained Demuin.

The Canadian cavalry and the British infantry, in conjunction with the French, carried out a brilliant operation on Saturday, recapturing Moreuil and the wood to the northward.

A heavy German attack developed this afternoon in the angle between the rivers Luce and Avre. The fighting continued, the Germans attacking southward of Moreuil in the direction of Mailly and Rameval.

The French this morning had progressed from south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages which were lost on Saturday.

LINE RE-ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, April 1st.
5.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing to-day states:—Between the Somme and the Ancre there was comparative quiet yesterday and last night.

Southwards there was much shelling and often fierce open fighting. We found the enemy at Bouzincourt, massed in great strength, supported by machine-gun fire coming from Albert.

Our counter-attacks north of the river Luce re-established the line between Aubercourt and Marceleave, although we did not quite reach Aubercourt, which, with Demuin, the enemy still holds in force.

DETERMINED ENEMY ASSAULTS BEATEN BACK.

The extreme south of our line was pressed back on March 30th, since when our new positions, apparently, have been maintained.

Masses of the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced from the direction of Vrely and Bouchmir. Although our artillery was concentrated upon them they penetrated the wood north-east of Moreuil. A few hours later big enemy formations west of Albert launched determined assaults, but were repeatedly beaten back, with heavy losses.

Our armoured cars were magnificent in the recent fighting, their machine-gun fire adding heavily to the enormous casualty list, which has not yet been presented to the German people.

The more one hears regarding the onslaught at Arras the more one admires the great resistance of the storm-troops. All carried six days' iron rations and an extra pair of boots. They evidently meant to stay.

CAVALRY JUSTIFYING EXISTENCE.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.30 p.m.

The following messages are additional to those from Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

The previous evening the enemy secured the large wood north-east of Moreuil, but at dawn yesterday our cavalry were thrown into the wood before the Germans had consolidated, driving back the enemy into the open, with severe casualties.

Our cavalry work in this open fighting is beyond praise. They are splendidly justifying the existence of this arm.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

LONDON, April 1st.
5.30 a.m.

The latest British and French communiqués are regarded as the most heartening since the beginning of the offensive. The firm continuance of the strong Allied resistance and the success of the counter-attacks are regarded as hopeful features. Although there is no disposition to overlook the crucial fact that vast new assaults are to be expected, unabated confidence, however, is reposed in the High Command under Generalissimo Foch, whose appointment is unanimously and warmly greeted.

Examining the present situation the papers point out that north of the Somme the position is stabilized, and, thanks to the resolute achievements of the First and Third Armies, under General Horn and General Byng, respectively, no attack is felt respecting that part of the battle front.

BELGIANS BREAK ATTACK.

LONDON, April 1st.
1.50 p.m.

A Belgian communiqué states that a German attack after a violent bombardment east of Nieuport on the night of March 30th was completely broken.

DENSE ENEMY WAVES HELD UP.

LONDON, April 1st.
5.30 p.m.

Between the Warfuses and Marceleave sectors, where the conflict was incessant, the enemy intensely bombarded yesterday afternoon, after which a considerable force of infantry temporarily gained some ground, but by ten o'clock the line was wholly restored here. A few hours later dense waves of the enemy re-attempted to advance between Warfuses and the Somme, but were held up and forced to retire, leaving the ground strewn with casualties from the withering rifle and machine-gun fire.

COSTLY ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.50 p.m.

Receiving reinforcements the enemy again attacked, and was again repulsed, near Lassigny Farm.

At 2 o'clock to-day, we assaulted enemy positions, and after a short and obstinate struggle we returned to our own lines with over 200 prisoners, 40 machine-guns. Over 50 dead were counted at one spot alone.

ENCOURAGING SYMPTOMS.

LONDON, April 1st.
1 a.m.

Perhaps the enemy's hopes of advancing further depend upon the impression he can make upon the resistance of the Allies in the north and south. With each successive blow the enemy's power becomes weakened out of all proportion to his capacity for continued resistance, but perhaps it is chiefly on mere weight of numbers the enemy is staking upon a desperate gamble.

One of the most encouraging symptoms is the extent to which our troops are now assuming the initiative.

In addition to the successful affair at Lassigny Farm, lying midway between Hobuterne and Auchonvillers, we attacked at three o'clock this morning near Feuchy Cope, east of Arras, and drove back the enemy to a depth of 200 yards on a front of 1,500.

ENEMY MASSES DISAPPEARED.

Near Bouzincourt, north of Albert, we attacked a strong advance post, improving our position here.

Yesterday evening a very heavy concentration of the enemy was spotted in the centre of the battle-front, north of the Somme, evidently preparing for attack. Our artillery and machine-guns concentrated such a furious bombardment that the enemy masses disappeared.

I continue to hear the same story of appalling slaughter on all hands in yesterday's fighting between Morlanecourt and the Somme, the enemy losses being estimated at 3,000.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE ARRAS AND VIMY RIDGE SMASHED.

LONDON, April 1st.
8.25 a.m.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the War Correspondent, says:—It is now known that the German attempt to take Arras included a simultaneous effort to capture Vimy Ridge.

The severeness of their defeat may be judged from the fact that they employed 19 divisions, backed by a bombardment equalling in intensity that of the opening day of the offensive. The London troops swept the advancing waves to pieces, until the massacre must have sickened the German Command and led to a suspension of the operations in order to collect the wounded.

GERMAN WIRELESS REPORT.

LONDON, March 31st.
9.55 p.m.

A wireless German official message, dealing with Saturday's operations, states:—We repulsed English counter-attacks on the upper Ancre, and stormed Aubercourt, Hangard, and Demuin, throwing back the enemy on to Moreuil.

Despite very violent counter-attacks, we attacked the newly brought up French troops between Moreuil and Noyon, and repulsed the enemy northward of Montdidier. We stormed the heights on the west bank of the Avre.

The oft-repeated French counter-attacks westward of Montdidier, against Mesnil failed.

We stormed Fontaine and threw out the enemy from freshly constructed trenches beyond Assainvillers, Rollet, Hainvillers and Theuvalot Villé. Strong French counter-attacks collapsed.

We stormed Renaudfort, dominating the Oise south-west of Noyon.

The enemy's losses were heavy everywhere.

GERMAN CLAIMS EXAGGERATED.

South of the Somme the French reserves which are pouring in are having a marked effect in upsetting the German plans. The latest successes at Moreuil and Plomet are significant as being on opposite flanks of the insecure German salient, whose apex is at Montdidier, where the Allied position may be restored at any moment.

Military writers point out that the Allied heavy artillery is still superior to the enemy's. Furthermore, the German claims of captured prisoners and guns are greatly exaggerated. For instance, the former include male French civilians in the abandoned area.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE SEVEREST BLOW THE ENEMY HAS SUFFERED.

LONDON, April 2nd.
7.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the 1st instant, states:—The repulse of the German assault yesterday between Lassigny and Montdidier was the severest blow the enemy has suffered since the beginning of the offensive. The attack was conducted in the familiar manner by dense aggregations of troops marching up to the assault in battalions, which literally melted away under the fire of the French and Canadian soldiers, charging together. There is no doubt that the enemy suffered terribly and did not gain a single inch of ground.

CANADIANS AND FRENCH FOUGHT LIKE LIONS.

Batteries of "seventy-fives" were brought into action a few minutes after detaching at the battle-field stations. Often columns advancing to the assault stopped and broke under our machine-gun and rifle fire. The fight for Moreuil lasted all day. The Canadians, intermingled with their French comrades, fought like lions to keep the place, which was twice captured by the Franco-Canadians and twice lost. Finally, the khaki and blue triumphed, and the village—the nearest point the enemy had reached to Amiens, which the German Staff particularly coveted—remains in our hands.

FURY OF FIGHTING INDESCRIPTIBLE.

LONDON, April 1st.
8.25 p.m.

The enemy also is hurrying up his heavies. In to-day's fighting in the Montdidier-Lassigny sector the Germans used six-inch guns for the first time.

Eye-witnesses say that in the fighting on Friday in this sector our infantry fire caused terrible destruction among the Germans, who attacked division after division in dense waves for twenty-four hours, and the fury of the fighting is indescribable.

Aviators say the fighting was like a stormy sea in which sweeping-up waves of infuriated men were rolled back in disorder, and villages were conquered and reconquered again and again.

BRILLIANT BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, April 1st.
5.20 p.m.

A communiqué states:—Yesterday evening and last night extremely bitter fighting continued north of Montdidier.

The enemy directed his effort, particularly between Montdidier and Peronne and the Amiens road, and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Hangard-en-Santerre. The French and British troops smashed up the attacking waves, which were unable to emerge into the open.

A brilliant counter-attack, in which the British troops displayed irresistible dash, enabled us to completely drive back the enemy and recapture this village.

FRENCH STILL RETAIN GRIVESNES.

The struggle was equally violent farther south.

Grivesnes, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand-to-hand fighting, remained in our hands, despite considerable German losses. No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS RECEIVE THE MOST SANGUINARY CHECK OF THE WAR.

LONDON, April 1st.
1.10 p.m.

A semi-official message from Paris on the evening of the 31st ult., dealing with the great battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, says:—"At certain points yesterday our divisions were successful against dense three times their strength. The immense mass of effectives employed against us proved the importance which the enemy attached to breaking our front."

It was noteworthy, however, at several points, notably in the region of Lassigny, that the enemy started entrenching in great haste not only immediately on the first line but also on the second line.

Undoubtedly the Germans in doing this have been in view of warding off our counter-attacks. The heroic French soldiers, with their gallant British comrades, have inflicted upon the Germans the most sanguinary check of the war."

"OUR LINE REMAINS FIRM."

"Our line remains firm. Passing east of Moreuil it follows the heights, to the west of the Avre, west of Cantigny, then north of Aubercourt, and south of Orvillers to Blermont, Roye-sur-Matz, Le Bledieu."

The battle—the violence of which has hitherto been unequalled and which was intended to bisect the Allied armies and give the Germans possession of the railway at Amiens—was a sanguinary defeat for the enemy. The Crown Prince squandered thousands of lives upon the momentary conquest of three or four villages. The heatstroke will make a tremendous sensation in Germany.

"VICTORY WILL BE OURS."

"On this the tenth day of the battle the German offensive was broken against the unflinching defence of our first reserves. The enemy may resume his attempts to break our line at certain points, but victory will be ours."

FRENCH NOTABLY ADVANCE.

PARIS, April 1st.

A communiqué states:—The Germans, exhausted by yesterday's bloody defeat, confined themselves to violent local attacks at certain points of the front. The only success he scored north of Moreuil was in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, where he gained a footing after a desperate struggle.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny we recaptured yesterday evening Aubercourt and Le Monchel, capturing 100 prisoners and 14 machine-guns.

To-day we notably advanced in the region of Oivillers, after heavy fighting. GERMAN ASSAULTING DETACHMENT ANNIHILATED.

On the Oise front the enemy assaulting detachment which crossed the river near Chauny and tried to establish a bridgehead on the left bank was entirely annihilated or made prisoner. Over one hundred prisoners were captured.

Long-range guns destroyed an enemy train and heavy artillery in the Laon region.

There is nothing to report elsewhere.

SLOWENING OF ENEMY ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 1st.
1 a.m.

The following message is additional to those from Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

So far, the enemy's quick advance is due to his employment of masses of infantry and infantry arms, but the costliness of this fighting without bringing up artillery is far too great for him to do so for any length of time.

The enemy advance has slackened during the last few days, and his gains were only made upon narrow fronts.

Meantime, our artillery reinforcements are arriving, and the opinion is growing that General Ludendorff's plan of a swift, bloody passage through the junction of the British and French will degenerate into a long battle on these fronts.

FOCH GUARANTEES AMIENS.

Generalissimo Foch had declared that there was nothing to fear as regards Amiens. Indeed General Foch was prepared to guarantee Amiens.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The bombardment of Paris was resumed on Sunday. One person was killed and one injured.

ALL TROOPS CONFIDENT.

PARIS, April 1st.

M. Abrams, Under-Secretary for Pensions, on March 31st, stated that Generals who have returned from the front declared they had never seen so many German corpses within a space of two kilometres. The German soldier fought well, but he did not know how to take tactical advantage of his success. The Allied artillery had been enfilading the enemy's rear lines for 24 hours. Allied reinforcements, also supplies and ammunition, continue to come up. All the troops were confident and completely trusted their leaders.

THE AMERICANS' REQUEST.

PARIS, April 1st.

The French Government has decided to accede to General Pershing's request that the American troops be allowed to fight in the present battle.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 1st.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—We are now 73 miles beyond Ana. We captured a few more Germans, also two 5-inch guns mounted on river-boats.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMED BOARDING-STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Admiralty report that a submarine torpedoed and sank the armed boarding steamer *Tithonus* on March 28th.

One officer and three men were lost.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

"I AM PROUD OF THE BRITISH RACE."

LONDON, March 31st.

The Press Bureau announces that H.M. the King has written to Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"My short visit to the battle-front afforded me an exceptional opportunity of obtaining personal testimony of the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which my splendid troops withstood the supreme effort made by the greater part of the enemy's fighting power."

"The whole Empire will join me in expressing gratitude to the Army for its skilful and unswerving manner in dealing with the formidable attack. Though obliged to give ground against sheer weight of numbers, no Army could be in better heart, or braver or more confident."

"I am proud of the British race and of that unconquerable spirit which will, please God, bring us through our present trials."

"Those at home must ensure that our man-power is adequately maintained, and the workers will nobly continue to meet all demands."

"PUT IT RIGHT THERE."

The following is additional to the message from Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

Later, meeting a certain regiment on his departure, His Majesty cried out "Are we downhearted?" The reply was an enthusiastic uproar.

Many pathetic and humorous incidents occurred amongst the wounded troops. One wounded Colonial, lying waiting in a Red Cross train, leaned forward when the King opened the carriage-door. The Colonial looked critically at the King, then painfully extended his hand and said, "I've often heard of you. Put it right there."

The King immediately did so.

"THIS BRINGS HOME THE MEANING OF THE OFFENSIVE."

At another stage the King remarked to his aide-de-camp, "This brings home the meaning of the offensive indeed."

At a vast casualty clearing station the King, as he walked among the lines of stretchers bearing huddled figures, ordered the medical officer to "Carry on. Let there be no pause on my account."

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO AMERICAN AVIATORS.

At a certain aerodrome His Majesty inspected an American section and congratulated them upon their smart appearance.

His Majesty announced, amidst applause, that he had bestowed the Victoria Cross upon Capt. James McCudden on Saturday.

The King talked with motor-bus drivers, some of whom helped to frustrate the enemy attempt to recapture Vimy Ridge with seven picked divisions, including Prussian guardsmen.

His Majesty visited a resting battalion and heard the valorous tale of how they help up a tremendous onslaught for three hours until the German commander sent back a message, which fell into our hands stating that he was unable to make heady owing to the resistance.

A CROWDED FIFTY HOURS.

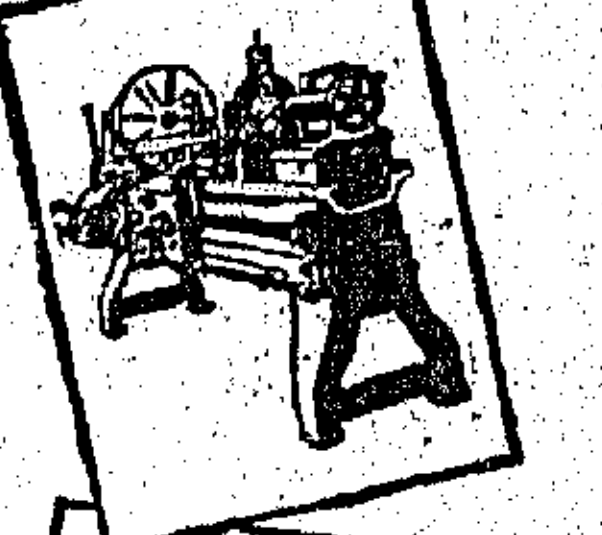
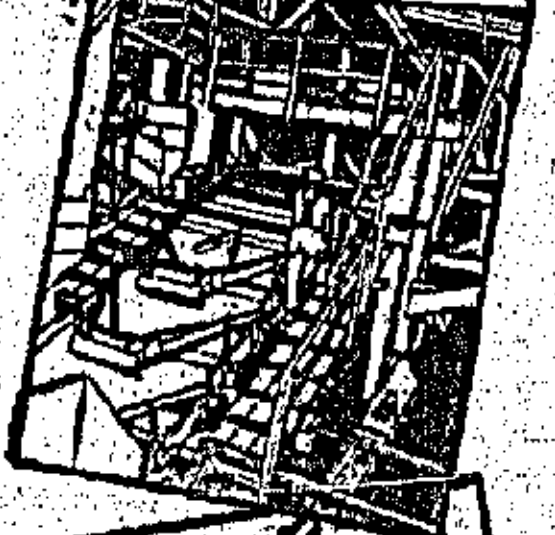
LONDON, March 31st.

His Majesty the King spent a crowded fifty hours in France.

He moved freely among the troops who resisted the first enemy onslaught. No official programme had been arranged, the King desiring a quiet informal visit in order not to interfere with the great flow of military movement.

(Continued in Page 6.)

VULCAN Machinery

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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

Washington, April 1st.

The War Department's Weekly Review says:—Sir Douglas Haig, despite great difficulties, has maintained the basic order of battle while withdrawing to more secure positions. So long as the Allied Armies are able to manoeuvre with the consistent unity and flexibility as shown in the recent engagements so long will victory elude the enemy. However, as the latter has staked his fortunes on success in the Spring campaign and, apparently, is determined to force a decision or prove to his own satisfaction that he is unable to do so, we must be prepared, in the event of his failure to secure the major results in the present theatre, to find that he will attempt a further offensive in adjacent areas. Our resources have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Allies, and our divisions will, therefore, now be used, if needed. Meantime, our troops are taking their places at other parts of the line.

THE GENTLE GERMAN.

AWFUL DEATH OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, April 1st.

The Government has issued statements received through the Dutch Legation at Berlin by eight Spanish and two other war-prisoners at the Seamen's Prison Camp, in Brandenburg, confirming the recently published story of the awful death of six Russian, one French and one English seamen.

In that camp the victims were shut up in a dungeon for alleged insubordination. Fire broke out, and the sentry outside paid no heed to the prisoners' shouts to be let out. When the smoke was choking the inmates the Englishman broke a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his comrades, and he leant out, upon which the sentry bayoneted him in the chest. A revolting struggle followed; the other prisoners attempting to escape were repeatedly bayoneted and they fell back into the flames and were incinerated.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVIKS RECAPTURE ODESSA.

Moscow, March 31st.

After brief naval artillery firing the Bolshevik bluejackets recaptured Odessa. THE RED GUARDS IN FINLAND.

London, April 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—Germany has notified Russia that unless she is able to prevent the Red Guards from pouring in and overrunning Finland the German Government will be forced to take measures to secure the conditions provided for in the peace treaty. THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN TREATY.

Moscow, March 31st.

It is officially stated that the Russo-Roumanian Treaty regarding Bessarabia provides that the Roumanian troops, except 10,000 guarding the railways, will evacuate Bessarabia within two months. Roumania will neither take nor assist any offensive against the Soviets.

THE CADET CORPS.

London, April 1st.

The Press Bureau announces:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed Cadet Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps of the United Kingdom.

GERMAN GENERAL'S "STRONG PEACE."

A message from Zurich states that General von Liebert, speaking at the Conservative Congress at Halle, recently, said:—
"For us there is only one principle to be followed, and we must recognise no other. We hold that Might is Right. We must know neither sentiment, humanity, consideration, nor compassion. We will incorporate Courland and bring into our own population 60,000,000 Russians. Slav nightmarers will ride us no longer."
"We must have Belgium and the north of France. The curse of God is upon the French people. Let us consider ourselves fortunate that He has separated us from that nation, which is as ungodly as it is infamous. The Portuguese possessions must disappear. France must pay until she is black white. You may call me a Jingo or a Chauvinist or anything you like, but what I say is we must have a strong peace."

THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR.

[BY MR. WALTER HUNCEMAN, M.P.]

Many of the writers who were Protectionists before the war, and are Protectionists still, complain that we have learnt nothing during the ordeal of 1914-1918. They mean that we have not been persuaded to welcome a tariff as a solution of industrial and national difficulties, and therein they say of us what is true. We have no reason to be shy about our belief in the evils of tariffs for this country. On the contrary, the experience of the war has demonstrated the unrivalled strength of Free Trade finance.

The United Kingdom for three years bore the main burden of financing every one of our European Allies. We paid our own way, and made advances to Russia, Belgium, Roumania, Serbia, Greece, Italy, and France. The joint guarantees of France and Britain lapsed in the early days into guarantees by us alone.

Not a single Ally could have survived without the aid of the British Exchequer—a Free Trade Exchequer. London remained the financial centre of the world for three years, in spite of two thousand millions advanced to our Allies, and many thousands more spent by ourselves. And the City of London, such as it became, was the outcome of seventy years of Free Trade. Our industries showed unrivalled facility in adapting themselves to war demands, and they were industries which had grown up during our Free Trade period. Our merchant fleet was the mainstay of the Allied commissariat and the Allied armaments, without which every enemy of Germany in Western Europe would have been starved, possibly defeated. Our strength under all these stupendous strains, which would have broken France, Russia, or Italy, although our area is less and our population no larger than theirs, is surely *prima facie* ground for faith in Free Trade, and not for mistrust of its benefits to this country.

EXPANDING REVENUE.

Even as regards taxation, we alone, of all the European countries, found ourselves with a revenue basis capable of expansion, and we have pushed our revenue up from two hundred millions a year to nearly six hundred and forty millions on a Free Trade basis. No other basis could have been of any use, as indeed France, Italy, Russia, and Germany, alike discovered. Even America has had to resort to Free Trade taxes in order to raise her revenue to a war level; and she has had to adopt various forms of income-tax instead of extending her tariff. It would indeed be a foolish fellow who allowed himself, with these facts (not mere economic doctrine, but facts), to guide him—to doubt at this time of day the wisdom of those who for seventy years depended on the Free Trade system, which has established such a record in time of war.

So much for the present; but what of the future? Is not a revision of our views necessary? That is the question put to Free Traders in public and in private conversation, and in response it is as well to say frankly that we are always prepared to re-examine our guiding rules of fiscal or economic policy. Let us, then, think of our conditions, not as they were, but as they are now.

In an earlier article I pointed out the urgency, greater and more essential than ever, of cheap and abundant supplies of food, clothing, household goods and utensils, of semi-manufactured goods, and machinery, tools, and materials for our industries. Without cheap and abundant supplies our industries and finance cannot recover. This aspect disturbs the mind of doubters less than a vague feeling that we ought to withhold "most favoured nation" treatment from Germany and Austria. Whether we have or have not power to do this depends on the terms of peace. To say definitely now what we will grant or will withhold, whether in our own interest or for some other reason, is to commit ourselves or to threaten, uselessly.

THE CAPACITY OF THE ALLIES.

In measuring strength, however, between the Central Empires and their enemies, we may point out to the world (not omitting Germany and Austria) that in war a *country's* economic capacity of the Allies and the Americas is supreme. Germany can get little or no cotton except from the United States or the British Empire; her raw wool comes mostly from these countries and the Argentine; she can get no rubber except from the British or the British Empire, with the exception of a small amount under Dutch control; only a fraction of her copper can reach her if the United States and the Allies withhold supplies; she has no manganese except from India or the Brazils; very little wolfram from outside the Allied countries, and not much zinc. Germany's food may be supplemented by what she captures in Roumania or buys in Russia, but she goes short so long as North and South American, India and Egyptian crops are shut off from her. Terrible controls remain with her enemies, and just as in peace negotiations she may flaunt her well-organized legions, so equally are we entitled to remind her of her people's dependence on the Allied and American raw materials.

THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.

That is the economic weapon in our hands and, yet for the purpose of securing a satisfactory peace it will be of little future value (beyond the present effect of the blockade), unless we are able to say to the German plenipotentiaries:—"An unsatisfactory peace for the world will involve you in such future shortages as our controls make possible; a satisfactory peace will free you from these penalties." In other words, to make the weapon effective at the psychological moment—much

depends on that—we must be in a position to use the weapon in all its rigour on the one hand, or on the other, as a contrast, to allow the peoples of the Central Empires, when we have replenished our depleted stocks, to have access to these raw materials. Any Government which counts on the efficacy of the economic offensive must contemplate its full rigour if it is to be used at all, or its complete suspension if Germany does what is required of her. No tariff reformer can escape from the necessity of the contrast, and no Free Trader would be foolish enough to say that this weapon should not be used in case of need.

A League of Nations can be enforced by means of naval and military pressure, but the bloodless weapon, which is briefly described here, with its warning to and menace hanging over the heads of the merchants, manufacturers, financiers, and workmen of a State tempted to flout the League, is likely to be the sanction on which the promoters of the League will have to rely. The alternative, in this case also is simple; materials and goods withheld from the offending country with prompt undiluted severity by way of contrast to access to these supplies during good behaviour.

In future we must run no risks which are avoidable of finding ourselves without essential materials of defence. That Germany should be able, by cutting off supplies of any commodity, to involve our greatest industries in paralysis, or to deprive our arms of explosives or other material, is a peril of which recent experience has taught us to keep clear. In the past, we all with one accord dealt with battleships, torpedoes and guns on an exclusive and not on a free exchange basis. We kept the industries of naval and military defence warm and active, paying boldly and lavishly for inventions, designs, plant, staff, machinery, buildings. To that extent, and within those categories, there was no offence against the practice of free exchange in commerce. This was a sphere outside of fiscal controversy. If we do not find ourselves in a stable world after this war, we shall still have to provide for armaments, and armaments nowadays include a greater variety of devilish ingenuity than in former days.

AFTER-WAR REQUIREMENTS.

The chief requirements will include, besides the numerous articles of pre-war days, trinitrotolual and the whole group of aniline explosives. Special treatment for them and arrangements for their regular production or means of production must accordingly be devised in the same way that we may have to keep Woolwich going, or take over as national concerns the greater private arsenals. Explosives and dyes come from the same works.

There may be other key industries for which special treatment is essential (spelter is one of them), but we cannot compile our list now. Already numberless business men are prepared to show the world that their are key industries, and they ask for special exemption from our fiscal rules. Men who have never read a chapter of Adam Smith are already repeating his sentence on Opulence, and Defence, and are importing their political friends to regard it as their guide in every particular trade! How natural this is and how easily capable of all the unseemly practice of tariff parlaments! The number of special cases will have to be ruthlessly restricted.

One of the methods adopted by the present Government to foster British trade has been plainly described by a Minister during the debates on an otherwise trivial measure called the Non-Ferrous Metals Bill. This new method is to prepare through Parliament the ground for the creation of big corporations formed under Government patronage. Competitors are to be wiped out if they have had the remotest connection with what are now enemy peoples, and Ministers have frankly told the House of Commons that their main object is to create by legislation conditions without which the syndicate declines to operate. The incubating of something like a trust or combination of the German or American type is a pernicious device in "reconstruction."

DUMPING.

The dumping of goods in this country is not likely to be harmful. Let us suppose sugar to be dumped here at a penny a pound. No food controller would object to its arrival, not even those who forced up the price of potatoes last autumn, nor would the millions of housewives who have paid 8d. to 9d. per lb. for two or three years, and failed to buy at that, or any other price, all that they wanted. The millions should not be deprived of cheap sugar, even if it be dumped. If hardware is dumped, I would say at once, let it come. The housewife must not be prevented from re-equipping her kitchen or her sitting-room or her bedrooms with even dumped pots and pans and chairs and beds, if she wants them. We have yet to learn that Germany has large stocks of anything to export, for with few exceptions her cupboard is bare, and her industries are stripped of labour more mercilessly than ours. In the period of want, scarcity and poverty which will afflict half the world when the war is over, woe betide the Ministry who would on any ground deprive British purchasers of goods or material or food which may be offered to our merchants at any price, however low. Up to the present I have heard of no better rule than that Free Traders and all prudent statesmen must prevent any and every attempt to impose any import charge or to inflict any artificial price on the consumer. If the British consumer is never prevented from drawing what he needs from any market, whether at home or abroad, we shall not be seriously afflicted with corrupt or stupid tariffs.

"ASAHI BEER."



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A FAVORABLE SECOND OPINION FROM THE LANCET
OF 15th December 1917
"SANTAL CAPSULES"
"A FAVORABLE SECOND OPINION FROM THE LANCET"

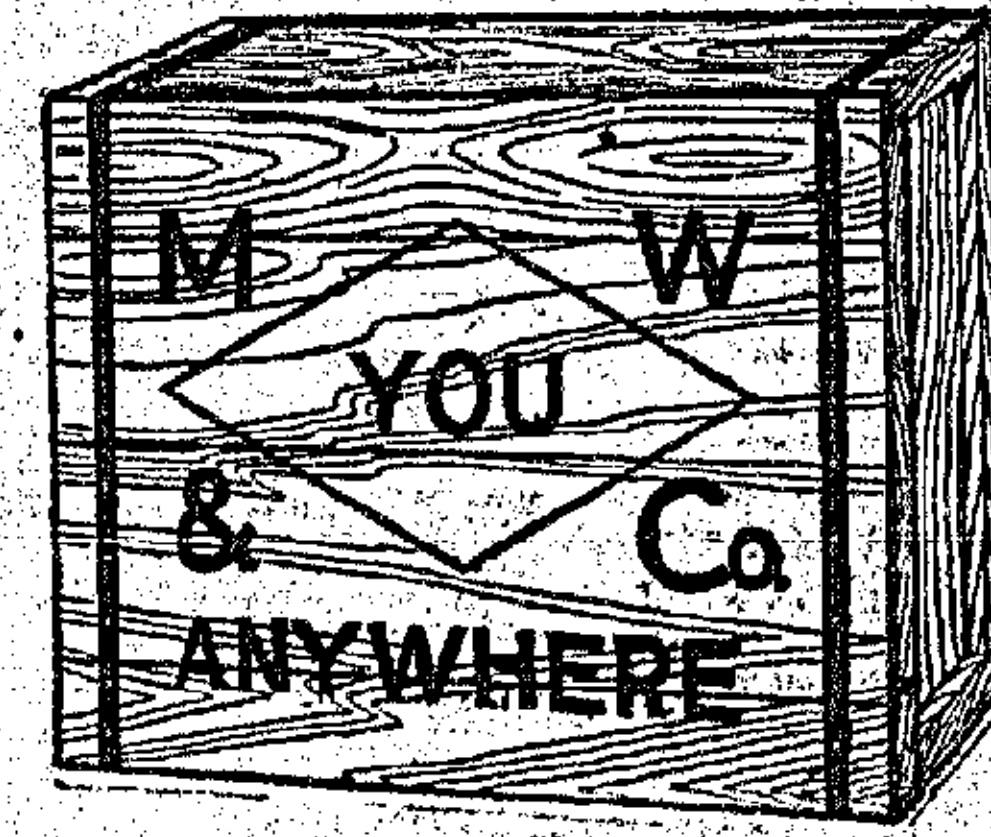
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CHICAGO, U.S.A.

142

"The words of the English command are an indirect admission that the man Supreme Command was right in that it anticipated its enemies in the spring of 1916 and initiated the attack at Verdun. It is also an admission of the insufficiency of British training as late as the summer of 1916, in spite of the long period of training had been given them. Even then English divisions were trained merely the simple tasks of the war of position with the co-operation of a great superiority in heavy and very heavy artillery. The Army was by no means a fighting force of movement, as captured British officers themselves admitted it. Moreover the higher leaders lacked the understanding which can be acquired only by training from youth up and upon the basis of traditions—such as existed in the German Army. English prisoners

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"In view of Germany's central position and when immense world political interests are for us at stake, we dare not do without the militia idea. It has been proved all too plainly that the security of the future will be guaranteed only by a well established and well trained national army, not by a loose-knit militia."

**Army,
Times**

There are many English soldiers whom also this is true, and yet it is lawful to say of us, as a nation, for all the unpurged blood of our aristocracy, that we are to us and to our soldiers, even too often shamed and uncomfortable to hear hearty praise even spoken of. To many of us it is an ornament to life, but to this English soldier it is the actual breath of life. This man is not afraid to say to his mother the next day, "I am a good and a brave man, and I am not afraid of the darkness of the despair and fear, as the courage that overcomes and

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA. **STRIKES AND RIOTS.**

Joy that is born of steadfastness.
 clear that he was a good soldier
 never a soldier of the kind of yield
 But he will admit the strain; the
 an intolerable burden; the thorns and
 weariness of the roads of war. And
 admitting it simply and frankly, he
 to his mother his whole heart, w-
 stant or withholding, and she, to
 that gift was made must feel that
 which he is held by bonds that never
 no pain, nor death can break or
 to decay.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGHOU"	On 4th Apr., Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 4th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINGCHOW"	On 6th Apr., 3 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Apr., Noon.

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